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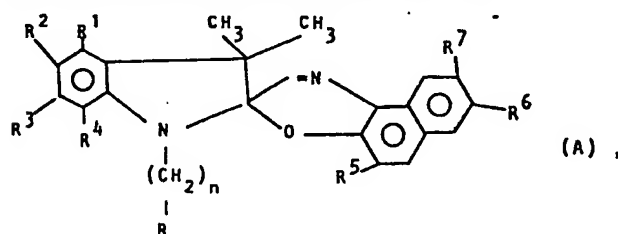
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(54) Spiro-oxazine compounds and preparation thereof and photochromic shaped article.

(57) A spiro-oxazine compound of the formula (A):



wherein R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup>, R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> independently represent hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub> or 2) alkyl, halogenated C<sub>1-2</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1-2</sub> alkoxy, halogen or nitro, R is unsubstituted or substituted phenyl or naphthyl, and n is 1 to 5, is valuable as a photochromic material and exhibits enhanced fatigue resistance in photo-colorability.

The spiro-oxazine compound is prepared by reacting a precursor of the spiro-oxazine compound of the formula (A), which has a substituent of the formula:



in the nitrogen atom of the indoline nucleus, with an  $\alpha$ -nitroso- $\beta$ -naphthol.

SPIRO-OXAZINE COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATION THEREOF  
AND PHOTOCHROMIC SHAPED ARTICLE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

(1) Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a novel  
spiro-oxazine compound which is valuable as a photo-  
5 chromic material for printing and photography, a photo-  
chromic material for optical devices, a photochromic  
material for recording media and a photochromic material  
for clothings and decorative articles.

(2) Description of the Related Art

10 As a typical instance of photochromic com-  
pounds, there can be mentioned a spiropyran compound,  
and there are known a variety of compounds of this  
type [G.H. Brown, "Photochromism", Wiley Interscience,  
New York (1971)].

15 As the photochromic spiro-oxazine compound,  
1,3,3-trimethylspiro [indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,1-  
b] (1,4)-oxazine] and substituent derivatives thereof are  
disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 3,578,602, No. 3,562,172  
and No. 4,215,010 and Japanese Unexamined Patent Publi-  
20 cation No. 48-23787.

Spiropyran compounds exhibit poor fatigue  
resistance when used repeatedly for coloration and  
decolorization. The known spiro-oxazine compounds have  
improved fatigue resistance over the spiropyran com-  
25 pounds, but coloration by exposure to light or by  
irradiation is limited to blue. Both of them are at  
least partially decomposed to non-photochromic compounds  
or colored compounds when they are brought into contact  
with an acid substance.

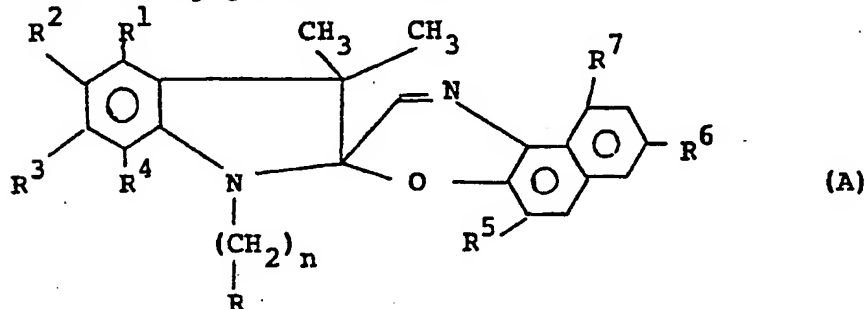
30 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The primary object of the present invention is to  
provide a novel class of photochromic spiro-oxazine  
compounds which do not have the above-mentioned defects

of the known photochromic compounds, i.e., exhibit enhanced fatigue resistance in photocolability.

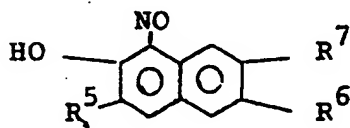
In one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a spiro-oxazine compound represented by the

5 following general formula (A):



15 wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  independently represent a hydrogen atom or a substituent selected from the group consisting of an alkyl group having 1 or 2 carbon atoms, a halogenated alkyl group having 1 or 2 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 or 2 carbon atoms, a halogen atom such as fluorine,  
 20 chlorine or bromine, and a nitro group, R represents an unsubstituted or substituted phenyl or naphthyl group, and n is an integer of from 1 to 5.

In another aspect of the present invention, there  
 25 is provided a method for preparing the spiro-oxazine compound of the above-mentioned formula (A), which comprises reacting a precursor of the spiro-oxazine compound of the formula (A), which has a substituent of the formula:  $-(CH_2)_n-R$  (R is the same as defined above)  
 30 in the nitrogen atom of the indoline nucleus, with an  $\alpha$ -nitroso- $\beta$ -naphthol represented by the following formula:



wherein  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  are the same as defined above. The precursor may be an indoline derivative such as an indolenine compound.

In still another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a shaped article comprising an optical-  
5 ly transparent material and the spiro-oxazine compound of the formula (A).

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

As specific examples of the substituent included in the substituted phenyl or naphthyl group "R" in the  
10 spiro-oxazine compound represented by the general formula (A), there can be mentioned a hydroxyl group; an amino group; organic substituted amino group such as methylamino and diethylamino groups; lower alkoxy groups having 1 to 4 carbon atoms such as methoxy, ethoxy and  
15 t-butoxy groups; aralkoxy groups having 7 to 15 carbon atoms such as a benzyloxy group; aryloxy groups having 6 to 14 carbon atoms such as a phenoxy group; alkyl groups having 1 to 4 carbon atoms such as methyl, ethyl and t-butyl groups; halogen atoms such as fluorine chlorine  
20 and bromine; a cyano group; a carboxyl group; alkoxy-carbonyl groups having 2 to 5 carbon atoms such as an ethoxycarbonyl group; acyl groups having 2 to 11 carbon atoms such as acetyl and benzoyl groups; trihalomethyl groups such as a trifluoromethyl group; and a nitro  
25 group. The substituent is not limited to a monosubstituent but includes a polysubstituent having at least two substituent groups which may be the same or different. The position of the substituent included in R should be changed according to the intended object and use and the  
30 kind of the substituent. In order to quicken the photochromic response, when R is a phenyl group, introduction of substituents at the meta-position is especially preferable. In order to increase the coloration density by irradiation at room temperature, a spiro-oxazine  
35 compound in which R is a naphthyl group or a phenyl group having at least 2 substituents is especially preferable. In order to shift the absorption wave

length to shorter, a spiro-oxazine compound in which R has at least one electron withdrawing substituent is especially preferable.

5 In the above general formula (A), n may be an integer of from 1 to 5. However, a compound in which n is 1 is preferable for manifesting the electronic effect of the substituent and controlling the absorption wavelength for coloration.

10 The substituents  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  in the general formula (A) may be the same or different.

The spiro-oxazine compounds represented by the general formula (A) include, for example, the following derivatives of spiro [indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[ 2,1-b] (1,4)-oxazine , and spiro-oxazine compounds corresponding to these derivatives in which  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$ , and  $R^7$ , which may be the same or different, represent a hydrogen atom or a substituent selected from a methyl group, an ethyl group, a methoxy group, an ethoxy group, a fluoro group, a chloro group, a bromo group and a nitro group:

1-benzyl-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2-hydroxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(3-hydroxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2-aminobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(3-aminobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(4-aminobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2-methylaminobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(3-methylaminobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(4-methylaminobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2-dimethylaminobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(3-dimethylaminobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(4-dimethylaminobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2-diethylaminobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(3-diethylaminobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(4-diethylaminobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2-methoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-(3-methoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,3-dimethoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,4-dimethoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,5-dimethoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,6-dimethoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(3,4-dimethoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(3,5-dimethoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,3,4-trimethoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,3,5-trimethoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,3,6-trimethoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,4,6-trimethoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,3,4,5-tetramethoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl deriva-  
tive,  
1-(2,3,4,6-tetramethoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl deriva-  
tive,  
1-(2,3,5,6-tetramethoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl deriva-  
tive,  
1-(2,3,4,5,6-pentamethoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl  
derivative,  
1-(2-ethoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative, 1-(3-  
ethoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(4-ethoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,3-diethoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,4-diethoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,5-diethoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,6-diethoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(3,4-diethoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(3,5-diethoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2-t-butoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(3-t-butoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(4-t-butoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2-benzyloxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(3-benzyloxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(4-benzyloxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-(2,3-dibenzyloxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,4-dibenzyloxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,5-dibenzyloxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,6-dibenzyloxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(3,4-dibenzyloxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(3,5-dibenzyloxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,3,4-tribenzyloxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl deriva-  
tive,  
1-(2,3,5-tribenzyloxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl deriva-  
tive,  
1-(2,3,6-tribenzyloxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl deriva-  
tive,  
1-(2,4,5-tribenzyloxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl deriva-  
tive,  
1-(2,4,6-tribenzyloxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl deriva-  
tive,  
1-(3,4,5-tribenzyloxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl deriva-  
tive,  
1-(2-phenoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(3-phenoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(4-phenoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,3-diphenoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,4-diphenoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,5-diphenoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,6-diphenoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(3,4-diphenoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(3,5-diphenoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2-methylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(3-methylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(4-methylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,3-dimethylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,4-dimethylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,5-dimethylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,6-dimethylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(3,4-dimethylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(3,5-dimethylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,3,4-trimethylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-(2,3,5-trimethylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,3,6-trimethylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,4,5-trimethylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,4,6-trimethylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(3,4,5-trimethylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,3,4,5-tetramethylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl deriva-  
tive,

1-(2,3,4,6-tetramethylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl deriva-  
tive,

1-(2,3,5,6-tetramethylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl deriva-  
tive,

1-(2,3,4,5,6-pentamethylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl  
derivative,

1-(2-ethylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(3-ethylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(4-ethylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,3-diethylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,4-diethylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,5-diethylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,6-diethylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(3,4-diethylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(3,5-diethylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2-t-butylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(3-t-butylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(4-t-butylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2-fluorobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(3-fluorobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,3-difluorobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,4-difluorobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,5-difluorobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,6-difluorobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(3,4-difluorobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
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1-(2,3,5-trifluorobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,3,6-trifluorobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,



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1-(4-cyanobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
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1-(2,5-dicyanobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(2,6-dicyanobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(3,4-dicyanobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(3,5-dicyanobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
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1-(3-benzoylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(4-benzoylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
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tive,  
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1-[2-(2,5-dimethylphenyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
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1-[2-(2,6-difluorophenyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
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1-[2-(3-chlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
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1-[2-(4-bromophenyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
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derivative,  
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derivative,  
1-[2-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl  
derivative,  
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tive,  
1-[3-(3-methoxyphenyl)propyl]-3,3-dimethyl deriva-  
tive,  
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tive,  
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tive,  
1-[3-(3-methylphenyl)propyl]-3,3-dimethyl deriva-  
tive,  
1-[3-(4-methylphenyl)propyl]-3,3-dimethyl deriva-  
tive,  
1-[3-(2-fluorophenyl)propyl]-3,3-dimethyl deriva-  
tive,  
1-[3-(3-fluorophenyl)propyl]-3,3-dimethyl deriva-  
tive,  
1-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]-3,3-dimethyl deriva-  
tive,  
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derivative,  
1-[3-(2,4-difluorophenyl)propyl]-3,3-dimethyl  
derivative,

1-[3-(2,5-difluorophenyl)propyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-[3-(2,6-difluorophenyl)propyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-[3-(3,4-difluorophenyl)propyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-[3-(3,5-difluorophenyl)propyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-[3-(2-trifluoromethylphenyl)propyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-[3-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)propyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-[3-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)propyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-[3-(2-nitrophenyl)propyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-[3-(3-nitrophenyl)propyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-[3-(4-nitrophenyl)propyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(4-phenylbutyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-[4-(2-methoxyphenyl)butyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-[4-(3-methoxyphenyl)butyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-[4-(4-methoxyphenyl)butyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)butyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-[4-(2-nitrophenyl)butyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-[4-(3-nitrophenyl)butyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-[4-(4-nitrophenyl)butyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-(5-phenylheptyl)-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-[5-(2-methoxyphenyl)heptyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-[5-(3-methoxyphenyl)heptyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-[5-(4-methoxyphenyl)heptyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)heptyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative

tive,

1-[5-(2-nitrophenyl)heptyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[5-(3-nitrophenyl)heptyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[5-(4-nitrophenyl)heptyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[(1-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[(2-methoxy-1-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[(3-methoxy-1-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[(4-methoxy-1-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[(5-methoxy-1-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[(6-methoxy-1-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[(7-methoxy-1-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[(8-methoxy-1-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[(2-methyl-1-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[(3-methyl-1-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[(4-methyl-1-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[(5-ethyl-1-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[(6-ethyl-1-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[(7-butyl-1-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[(8-butyl-1-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[(2-nitro-1-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

tive,

1-[(3-nitro-1-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[(4-nitro-1-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[(5-nitro-1-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[(6-nitro-1-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[(7-nitro-1-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[(8-nitro-1-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[2-(1-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[2-(2-ethoxy-1-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[2-(3-ethoxy-1-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[2-(4-ethoxy-1-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[2-(5-methoxy-1-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[2-(6-methoxy-1-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[2-(7-methoxy-1-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[2-(8-methoxy-1-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[2-(2-ethyl-1-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[2-(3-ethyl-1-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[2-(4-butyl-1-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[2-(5-butyl-1-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[2-(6-methyl-1-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[2-(7-methyl-1-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[2-(8-methyl-1-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[2-(2-nitro-1-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[2-(3-nitro-1-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[2-(4-nitro-1-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[2-(5-nitro-1-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[2-(6-nitro-1-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[2-(7-nitro-1-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[2-(8-nitro-1-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[3-(1-naphthyl)propyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[3-(2-methoxy-1-naphthyl)propyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[3-(3-methyl-1-naphthyl)propyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[3-(4-fluoro-1-naphthyl)propyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[3-(5-nitro-1-naphthyl)propyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[4-(1-naphthyl)butyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[4-(6-methoxy-1-naphthyl)butyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[4-(7-methyl-1-naphthyl)butyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[4-(8-chloro-1-naphthyl)butyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[4-(2-nitro-1-naphthyl)butyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,



1-[5-(1-naphthyl)heptyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-[5-(3-ethoxy-1-naphthyl)heptyl]-3,3-dimethyl  
derivative,  
1-[5-(4-ethyl-1-naphthyl)heptyl]-3,3-dimethyl  
derivative,  
1-[5-(5-bromo-1-naphthyl)heptyl]-3,3-dimethyl  
derivative,  
1-[5-(6-cyano-1-naphthyl)heptyl]-3,3-dimethyl  
derivative,  
1-[(2-naphthyl)methyl -3,3-dimethyl]derivative,  
1-[(1-methoxy-2-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl  
derivative,  
1-[(3-methoxy-2-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl  
derivative,  
1-[(4-methoxy-2-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl  
derivative,  
1-[(5-methoxy-2-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl  
derivative,  
1-[(6-ethoxy-2-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl  
derivative,  
1-[(7-ethoxy-2-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl  
derivative,  
1-[(8-ethoxy-2-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl  
derivative,  
1-[(1-methyl-2-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl  
derivative,  
1-[(3-methyl-2-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl  
derivative,  
1-[(4-propyl-2-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl  
derivative,  
1-[(5-propyl-2-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl  
derivative,  
1-[(6-t-butyl-2-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl  
derivative,  
1-[(7-methyl-2-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl  
derivative,  
1-[(8-methyl-2-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[(1-nitro-2-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[(3-nitro-2-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[(4-nitro-2-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[(5-nitro-2-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[(6-nitro-2-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[(7-nitro-2-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[(8-nitro-2-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[2-(2-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[2-(1-ethoxy-2-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[2-(3-ethoxy-2-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[2-(4-t-butoxy-2-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[2-(5-t-butoxy-2-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[2-(6-methoxy-2-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[2-(7-methoxy-2-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[2-(8-methoxy-2-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[2-(1-ethyl-2-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[2-(3-ethyl-2-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[2-(4-butyl-2-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[2-(5-butyl-2-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[2-(6-methyl-2-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[2-(7-methyl-2-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[2-(8-methyl-2-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[2-(1-cyano-2-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[2-(3-cyano-2-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[2-(4-nitro-2-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[2-(5-nitro-2-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[2-(6-nitro-2-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[2-(7-nitro-2-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[2-(8-nitro-2-naphthyl)ethyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[3-(2-naphthyl)propyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[3-(1-methoxy-2-naphthyl)propyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[3-(3-methyl-2-naphthyl)propyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[3-(4-fluoro-2-naphthyl)propyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[3-(5-nitro-2-naphthyl)propyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[4-(2-naphthyl)butyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,

1-[4-(6-ethoxy-2-naphthyl)butyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[4-(7-ethyl-2-naphthyl)butyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

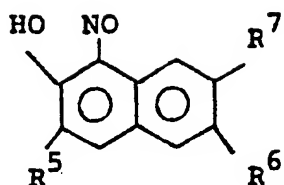
1-[4-(8-bromo-2-naphthyl)butyl]-3,3-dimethyl

derivative,

1-[4-(1-nitro-2-naphthyl)butyl]-3,3-dimethyl  
derivative,  
1-[5-(2-naphthyl)heptyl]-3,3-dimethyl derivative,  
1-[5-(3-t-butoxy-2-naphthyl)heptyl]-3,3-dimethyl  
derivative,  
1-[5-(4-propyl-2-naphthyl)naphthyl]heptyl]-3,3-  
dimethyl derivative,  
1-[5-(5-fluoro-2-naphthyl)heptyl]-3,3-dimethyl  
derivative, and  
1-[5-(6-carboxy-2-naphthyl)heptyl]-3,3-dimethyl  
derivative.

The novel spiro-oxazine compound of the present  
invention represented by the formula (A) is a photo-  
chromic compound characterized in that it is excellent  
15 in the fatigue resistance to repeated coloration and  
decolorization by light and the absorption wavelength  
for coloration can be freely changed in a broad range by  
changing kinds of the substituents and matrix resin.

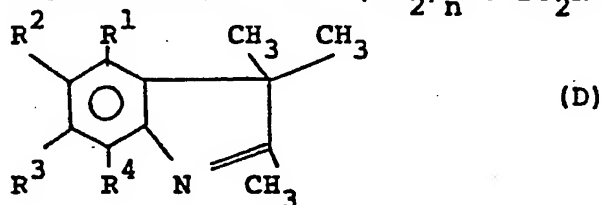
The spiro-oxazine compound of the present invention  
20 represented by the formula (A) is prepared, for example,  
according to the method wherein a precursor of the  
spiro-oxazine compound of the formula (A), which has a  
substituent of the formula:  $-(CH_2)_n-R$  (R is the  
same as defined above) in the nitrogen atom of the  
25 indoline nucleus, is reacted with an  $\alpha$ -nitroso- $\beta$ -  
naphthol of the following formula:



wherein  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  are the same as defined above.

More specifically, the spiro-oxazine compound of the formula (A) is prepared by the method which comprises the steps of:

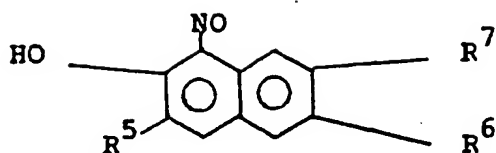
(i) reacting a compound represented by the following formula (D) with an aralkyl halide  $R(CH_2)_nX$  or a sulfonate derivative  $R(CH_2)_n-O-SO_2R'$ ,



wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R$ , and  $n$  are the same as defined above;  $R'$  represents an alkyl group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, a halogenated alkyl group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, a halogenated phenyl group, a nitro-substituted alkyl group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, a nitro-substituted phenyl group or a phenyl group having an alkyl substituent having 1 to 8 carbon atoms; and  $X$  represents a halogen atom such as fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine;

(ii) reacting the reaction mixture, formed by the reaction in the step (i), with a basic substance, and

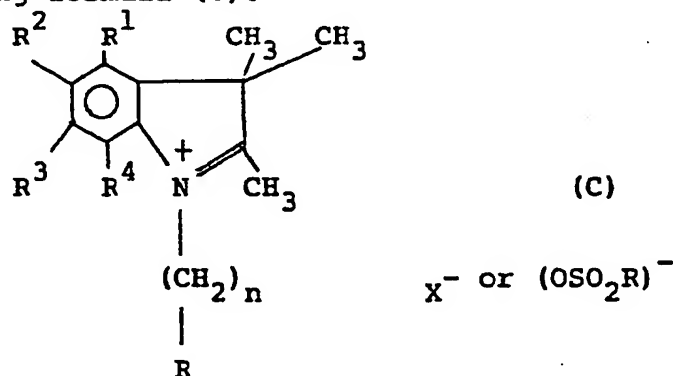
(iii) reacting the reaction mixture formed by the reaction in the step (ii), with an  $\alpha$ -nitroso- $\beta$ -naphthol of the formula:



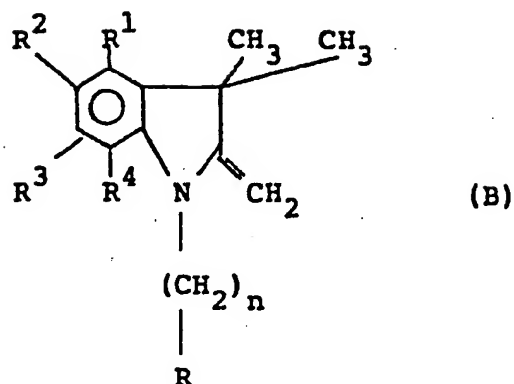
wherein  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  are the same as defined above.

In the method for the preparation of the spiro-oxazine compound of the formula (A), the trimethylindolenine derivative represented by the formula (D) is used as the starting substance, and the spiro-oxazine compound of the formula (A) is yielded through the above-mentioned three sequential reactions.

Each of the intermediate products obtained at these sequential reactions, that is, the product of the reaction of the first step and the product of the reaction of the second step, are difficult to isolate, and therefore, the chemical structures of these intermediate products are indefinite. However, from the chemical structures of the reactants used for the sequential reactions and the finally obtained spiro-oxazine compound, it is presumed that the product of the reaction of the first step is represented by the following formula (C):



and the product of the reaction of the second step is represented by the following formula (B):



10 wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R$  and  $n$  are the same as defined above.

In carrying out the above-mentioned sequential reactions, the order of addition of the reactants to be used for the reactions, that is, the reactant of the  
 15 first step reaction (aralkyl halide or sulfonate derivative), the reactant of the second step reaction (basic substance) and the reactant of the third step reaction ( $\alpha$ -nitroso- $\beta$ -naphthol); is not particularly critical. Generally, the reactants are added to the reaction  
 20 system according to any of the following five-procedures.

(1) The reactant of the first step reaction, the reactant of the second step reaction and the reactant of the third step reaction are sequentially added in this order to the compound of formula (D).

25 (2) The reactant of the first step reaction is first added to the compound of formula (D), and both the reactant of the second step reaction and the reactant of the third step reaction are then added.

(3) Both the reactant of the second step reaction  
 30 and the reactant of the third step reactant are first added to the compound of formula (D) and the reactant of the first step reaction is then added.

(4) The reactant of the first step reaction, the reactant of the third step reaction and the reactant of  
 35 the second step reaction are sequentially added in this order to the compound of the formula (D).

(5) The reactant of the first step reaction, the

reactant of the second step reaction and the reactant of the third step reaction are simultaneously added to the compound of formula (D).

5 The trimethylindolenine derivative of formula (D) used in the present invention may be synthesized, for example, by cyclization of methylisopropyl ketone with a substituted phenylhydrazine [Helv. Chim. Acta., 23, 2471 (1940)].

10 The reactivity of the aralkyl halide  $R(CH_2)_nX$  used for the reaction of the first step is greatly influenced by the halogen atom X. Namely, the reactivity is generally higher in the order of iodine > bromine > chlorine >> fluorine. The reactivity is also influenced by the aralkyl group. The electronic effect is mainly influential, and the reactivity is lower when the reactant has an electron-withdrawing substituent, while the reactivity is higher when the reactant has an electron-donative substituent.

20 The sulfonate derivative  $R-(CH_2)_n-O-SO_2-R'$  used for the reaction of the first step may be synthesized according to known methods, for example, a method in which an aralkyl alcohol is reacted with a sulfonate halide (Organic Synthesis, Collective Vol. 1, 145).

25 As the  $R'$  in the sulfonate group, there can be mentioned alkyl groups having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, halogenated alkyl groups having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, halogenated phenyl groups, nitro-substituted alkyl groups having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, nitro-substituted phenyl groups and alkyl-substituted phenyl groups. From the viewpoint of the reactivity, a halogenated alkyl group, a p-substituted phenyl group and an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms are preferred. Especially preferred examples are a trifluoromethyl group, a 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl group, a p-methylphenyl group, a p-bromophenyl group, a p-nitrophenyl group and a butyl group. The sulfonate derivative includes, for example, benzyl tosylate (tosylate is an abbreviation for p-



toluene-sulfonate), 2-phenylethyl tosylate, benzyl brosylate (brosylate is an abbreviation for p-bromobenzene-sulfonate), and (1-naphtyl)methyltrifluoromethane-sulfonate.

- 5        Any organic and inorganic basic substance can be used as the basic substance for the reaction of the second step, but amines such as pyridine, piperidine and triethylamine are preferable.

- 10       The  $\alpha$ -nitroso- $\beta$ -naphthol derivative used for the reaction of the third step may be synthesized, for example, by nitrosation of a substituted naphthol.

- 15       Any solvent other than water may be used in the method for the preparation of the spiro-oxazine compounds, but in view of easiness of removal of the solvent after the reaction and easiness of control of the reaction temperature, it is preferable that an organic solvent having a boiling point of 30 to 180°C be used.

- 20       For example, the solvents include hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene, xylene, and hexane; chlorides such as chloroform and methylene chloride; sulfides such as carbon disulfide and dimethyl sulfoxide; polar aprotic solvents such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, ethyl acetate and acetonitrile; ethers such as tetrahydrofuran and dioxane; and polar protic solvents such as methanol, ethanol, methyl cellosolve and ethyl cellosolve. It is preferable that the solvent be used after dehydration.

- 25       The conditions for the reaction of the trimethylindolenine derivative represented by the general formula (D) with the aralkyl halide or sulfonate derivative are experimentally determined according to the kinds of the trimethylindolenine derivative, the aralkyl halide or sulfonate derivative and the reaction solvent. It is especially preferable that the reaction be carried out for 0.1 to 8 hours at the reflux temperature of the solvent used or a temperature close thereto.
- 30       The reaction of the trimethylindolenine derivative with the aralkyl halide may be advanced by heating after
- 35

mixing of both the reactants. However, in order to prevent reduction of the yield of the intermediate product by oxidation or decomposition, it is preferable to adopt a method in which the respective reactants are  
5 independently dissolved in the reaction solvent before mixing, the respective atmospheres with the inert gas the solutions are mixed together, and heating is then performed. As the inert gas, nitrogen, helium or argon is used. It is preferable that the aralkyl halide or  
10 sulfonate derivative be used in an amount of 0.5 to 8 moles, more preferably 0.8 to 2 moles, per mole of the trimethylindolenine derivative.

It is preferable that the reaction of the product of the reaction of the first step with the basic sub-  
15 stance be carried out at a temperature of 0 to 120°C, more preferably 30 to 90°C. The basic substance is used in an amount of 0.5 to 20 moles, preferably 0.8 to 2 moles, per mole of the trimethylindolenine derivative.

After the reaction of the product of the reaction of  
20 the first step with the basic substance, the final reaction of the formed substance with  $\alpha$ -nitroso- $\beta$ -naphthol is carried out. It is preferable that this reaction be carried out at 10 to 160°C for 1 minute to 8 hours. It is more preferable that the reaction be carried out for  
25 0.5 to 4 hours at the reflux temperature of the solvent used or a temperature close thereto. The  $\alpha$ -nitroso- $\beta$ -naphthol is used in an amount of 0.2 to 2 moles, preferably 0.5 to 1.5 moles, per mole of the trimethylindolenine derivative.

30 In the case where the reaction temperature or time is lower or shorter than the lower limit or shorter limit, the reaction is not sufficiently advanced and the yield of the spiro-oxazine compound as the final product is low. In the case where the reaction temperature or  
35 time is higher or longer than the higher limit or longer limit, the reaction product and/or the starting compounds are thermally decomposed and the yield of the final

product is low. If the molar ratio of the reactants is outside the above-mentioned range, the yield of the final product is reduced and isolation of the final product becomes difficult.

5        Separation and purification of the final product, that is, the spiro-oxazine compounds represented by the general formula (A), can be accomplished by a recrystallization method using various solvents, a column chromatography separation method using various supporting  
10 carriers and organic solvents and an active carbon treatment method using various solvents. Moreover, a composite treatment employing these methods in combination can be adopted.

Any solvent capable of dissolving the spiro-oxazine  
15 derivative therein can be used for the recrystallization. The solvents may be used singly or in the form of the mixture of two or more. The solvents include, for example, hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene, xylene and hexane; chlorides such as chloroform and methylene  
20 chloride; sulfides such as carbon disulfide and dimethylsulfoxide; polar aprotic solvents such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, ethyl acetate and acetonitrile; ethers such as tetrahydrofuran and dioxane; polar protic solvents such as methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, methyl  
25 cellosolve and ethylene glycol; and mixtures thereof.

As specific examples of the supporting carrier used in the column separation method, there can be mentioned silica gel, alumina, cellulose, calcium hydroxide and calcium oxide.

30        Any solvent capable of dissolving the spiro-oxazine compound but incapable of dissolving the supporting carrier may be used as the developing solvent. The developing solvent includes, for example, hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene, xylene and hexane; chlorides  
35 such as chloroform and methylene chloride; polar aprotic solvents such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone and ethyl acetate; ethers such as tetrahydrofuran and dioxane, and

polar protic solvents such as methanol and ethanol. These solvents may be used singly or in the form of a mixture of two or more.

5 The combination of the supporting carrier and the developing solvent is experimentally determined according to the solubility of the non-separated substance and the effluent speed.

10 Any solvent capable of dissolving the spiro-oxazine compound therein may be used as the solvent for the active carbon treatment. Either a single solvent or a mixed solvent may be used. The solvents used include, for example, hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene and hexane; chlorides such as chloroform and methylene chloride; sulfides such as carbon disulfide and dimethyl  
15 sulfoxide; polar aprotic solvents such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, ethyl acetate and acetonitrile; ethers such as tetrahydrofuran and dioxane; polar protic solvents such as methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, methyl cellosolve and ethylene glycol; and mixtures thereof.

20 The spiro-oxazine compound of the present invention may be formed into a shaped article in combination with an optically transparent material. As one preferred means for combining the spiro-oxazine compound with an optically transparent material, there can be mentioned a  
25 method in which a coating of the spiro-oxazine compound and an optically transparent resin is formed on a shaped article which may be made of various organic or inorganic materials. This coating can be formed by dissolving the optically transparent resin in an appropriate solvent,  
30 dissolving the spiro-oxazine compound in the resulting solution and coating the solution on a shaped article (for example, a lens, plate, sheet, film or fiber).

The material to be coated with the spiro-oxazine compound includes, for example, organic thermoplastic  
35 and thermosetting resins such as a homopolymer or copolymer of methyl methacrylate or other methacrylates, an acrylate homopolymer or copolymer, a styrene homo-

polymer or copolymer, polystyrene, a polyester resin, a polyamide resin, an epoxy resin, a melamine resin, a polycarbonate resin, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl butyral, a diethylene glycol bisal-  
5    lylcarbonate polymer (CR-39), cellulose, natural rubber, synthetic rubber, a homopolymer or copolymer of a bisphenol A (or halogenated bisphenol A) dimethacrylate (or diacrylate) or its urethane-modified homopolymer or copolymer, polyurethane and cellulose; and inorganic  
10    materials such as glass, quartz, potassium bromide, metal or ceramics. These coated materials may be either optically transparent or opaque.

The optically transparent resins used for the formation of coatings together with the spiro-oxazine  
15    compound include, for example, various thermoplastic and thermosetting resins such as polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl butyral, polymethyl methacrylate, acetyl cellulose, cellulose acetate butylate, cellulose acetate propylate, cellulose acetate phthalate, polyvinyl  
20    pyrrolidone, polystyrene hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, an epoxy resin, a phenolic resin, a polysiloxane resin and a urethane resin. Among these resins, a polyorganosiloxane is especially preferable.

As specific examples of the solvent used for the  
25    preparation of a coating solution, there can be mentioned unsaturated hydrocarbons such as benzene and toluene; polar aprotic solvents such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, acetonitrile and dimethylformamide; polar protic solvents such as ethanol and n-butanol; chlorides such  
30    as methylene chloride and chloroform; and sulfides such as dimethylsulfoxide.

Another means for combining the spiro-oxazine compound of the present invention with the optically transparent material to form a shaped article comprises  
35    including the spiro-oxazine compound substantially uniformly within the optically transparent material. For example, an optically transparent resin as listed

above is used as the optically transparent material and dissolved in an appropriate solvent, the spiro-oxazine compound is dissolved in the solution, and then the solution is cast to form a film or sheet.

5        Furthermore, when the spiro-oxazine compound is added to a polymerizable monomer such as methyl methacrylate, styrene, an epoxy compound or a melamine compound and the monomer is polymerized by using an appropriate polymerization initiator, the spiro-oxazine compound can  
10       be contained substantially uniformly in the formed resin. An azo compound such as azobisisobutyronitrile is preferable as the polymerization initiator.

         Moreover, the spiro-oxazine compound may be incorporated into a transparent substrate of polycarbonate,  
15       polymethyl methacrylate or diethylene glycol bisallyl-carbonate polymer (CR-39) by utilizing a dyeing technique. More specifically, a transparent substrate is immersed in a solution or dispersion of the spiro-oxazine derivative in an appropriate solvent, and heating is effected  
20       with stirring, whereby the spiro-oxazine derivative is diffused in the transparent substrate.

         Still further, the spiro-oxazine compound can be applied to the surface of the shaped article by vacuum evaporation deposition or the like.

25       The amount of the spiro-oxazine compound of the present invention combined with the optically transparent material or resin should be determined according to the intended object and application method, but in view of the sensitivity to the sense of sight, it is preferable  
30       that the spiro-oxazine compound be used in an amount of 0.01 to 20% by weight based on the weight of the shaped article or the coating.

         The shaped article made of the optically transparent material and the spiro-oxazine compound can be used as  
35       an optical element capable of changing the color by exposure to light or irradiation. As preferred examples of the optical element, there can be mentioned a sunglass

lens, skiing goggles, a protecting glass lens, a curtain, a garment, and a toy.

The present invention will now be described in detail with reference to the following examples, which, however, by no means limit the scope of the invention.

Example 1

(1) Synthesis of 1-benzyl-3,3-dimethylspiro [indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,1-b](1,4)-oxazine]

15.9 g of 2,3,3-trimethylindolenine was dissolved in 60 ml of absolute ethanol. 34.4 g of benzyl bromide was dissolved in 20 ml of absolute ethanol. Nitrogen gas was bubbled into each solution for 10 minutes. The two solutions were mixed together and refluxed in a nitrogen current for 1 hour. The temperature of the reaction mixture was lowered to 50°C. 10.0 g of triethylamine and 12.0 g of α-nitroso-β-naphthol were added to the reaction mixture and then the mixture was refluxed for 2 hours. When the reaction mixture was cooled after the reaction, a crystal was precipitated. A small amount of ethanol was added and filtration was carried out. The thus obtained crude crystal was dissolved in benzene and the solution was heated at 60 to 70°C. 50 g of active carbon was added to the solution and the mixture was sufficiently stirred. The mixture was filtered and then the filtrate was concentrated. The thus-obtained white solid was recrystallized from ethanol to obtain a white crystal of 1-benzyl-3,3-dimethylspiro [indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho [2,1-b](1,4)-oxazine].

(2) Results of analysis

Melting point: 193 - 194°C

Elementary analysis:

	Found value (%)	Calculated value (%)
C	83.3	83.2
H	5.8	5.9
N	6.8	6.9

Infrared absorption:

1627  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (C=N), 1250  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (=C-O),  
955  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (O-C-N)

Nuclear magnetic resonance:

1.4 ppm (6H), 4.4 ppm (2H), 6.3 - 8.6 ppm  
(16H)

(3) Application

The compound was dissolved in methyl methacrylate at a concentration of 0.5% by weight. Cast polymerization was carried out by using azobisisobutyronitrile as the polymerization initiator to obtain a plate of polymethyl methacrylate containing the compound of this example incorporated therein. The plate showed a bluish purple color under irradiation with ultraviolet rays. When the light was removed and the plate was allowed to stand in the dark, the original colorless state was immediately restored. When the plate was exposed to rays from a fade-ometer for 20 hours and the light resistance was examined, it was found that the plate retained the same photochromic characteristics as observed before exposure to the fade-ometer. Thus, the plate was excellent in fatigue resistance.

Example 2

(1) Synthesis of 1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethylspiro[indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,1-b](1,4)-oxazine]

8.0 g of 2,3,3-trimethylindolenine was dissolved in 60 ml of toluene. 18.0 g of 4-methoxybenzyl bromide was dissolved in 20 ml of toluene. Nitrogen gas was bubbled into each solution for 10 minutes. The two solutions were mixed together and refluxed in a nitrogen current for 1 hour. Then, the temperature of the reaction mixture was lowered to 50°C. 5.0 g of piperidine and 6.0 g of  $\alpha$ -nitroso- $\beta$ -naphthol were added to the reaction mixture and then the mixture was refluxed for 2 hours. When the reaction mixture was cooled after the reaction, a crystal was precipitated. Purification was



carried out in the same manner as described in Example 1 to obtain a white crystal of 1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethylspiro[indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,1-b](1,4)-oxazine].

5 (2) Results of analysis

Melting point: 157 - 158°C

Elementary analysis:

	Found value (%)	Calculated values (%)
C	80.4	80.2
H	5.8	6.0
N	6.5	6.5

Infrared absorption:

1630  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (C=N), 1250  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (=C-O),  
960  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (O-C-N)

15 Nuclear magnetic resonance:

1.4 ppm (6H), 3.7 ppm (3H), 4.3 ppm (2H),  
6.3 - 8.6 ppm (15H)

(3) Application

A polyvinyl butyral/butanol solution containing  
20 the above compound dissolved therein at a concentration  
of 0.5% by weight was coated and dried on a glass plate  
to obtain a polyvinyl butyral coated plate having the  
above compound incorporated therein. The plate showed a  
blue color under irradiation with ultraviolet rays, and,  
25 when the light was removed and the plate was allowed to  
stand in the dark, the original colorless state was  
promptly restored.

Example 3

(1) Synthesis of 1-(2-methylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl-  
30 spiro[indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,1-b](1,4)-  
oxazine]

In 100 ml of toluene were dissolved 4.8 g of  
2,3,3-trimethylindolenine, 5.6 g of 2-methylbenzyl  
bromide, 4.7 g of  $\alpha$ -nitroso- $\beta$ -naphthol and 5.0 g of  
35 piperidine. Nitrogen gas was bubbled into the solution  
for 10 minutes and then the solution was refluxed in a  
nitrogen current for 2 hours. After the reaction, the

reaction mixture was concentrated and then column chromatography separation was carried out by using silica gel as a supporting carrier and toluene as a developing solvent. The solvent was removed by distillation and the obtained solid was recrystallized from methanol to obtain a white crystal of 1-(2-methylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethylspiro[indoline-2,3'-(3H)-naphtho[2,1-b](1,4)-oxazine].

(2) Results of analysis

Melting point: 156°C

Elementary analysis:

	Found value (%)	Calculated value (%)
C	83.4	83.3
H	6.5	6.2
N	6.5	6.7

Infrared absorption:

1625  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (C=N), 1253  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (=C-O),  
952  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (O-C-N)

Nuclear magnetic resonance:

1.4 ppm (6H), 2.2 ppm (3H), 4.4 ppm (2H),  
6.2 - 8.6 ppm (15H)

(3) Application

A polymethyl methacrylate plate containing the above compound, which was prepared in the same manner as described in Example 1, showed a bluish purple color under irradiation with ultraviolet rays. When the light was removed and the plate was allowed to stand in the dark, the original colorless state was promptly restored.

Example 4

(1) Synthesis of 1-(3-methylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethylspiro[indoline-2,3'-(3H)-naphtho[2,1-b](1,4)-oxazine]

In 100 ml of absolute ethanol were dissolved 4.8 g of 2,3,3-trimethylindolenine, 4.7 g of  $\alpha$ -nitroso- $\beta$ -naphthol and 5.0 g of piperidine. Nitrogen gas was bubbled into the solution for 10 minutes and then the solution was refluxed in a nitrogen current for 1 hour.

Then, the temperature of the reaction mixture was lowered to 50°C. 5.6 g of 3-methylbenzyl bromide was added to the reaction mixture and the mixture was then refluxed for 2 hours. Purification was carried out in the same manner as described in Example 1 to obtain a white crystal of 1-(3-methylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethylspiro [indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,1-b](1,4)-oxazine].

(2) Results of analysis

Melting point: 150 - 151°C

Elementary analysis:

	Found value (%)	Calculated values (%)
C	83.5	83.3
H	6.1	6.2
N	6.7	6.7

Infrared absorption spectrum:

1620  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (C=N), 1250  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (=C-O),  
956  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (O-C-N)

Nuclear magnetic resonance:

1.4 ppm (6H), 2.2 ppm (3H), 4.4 ppm (2H),  
6.2 - 8.6 ppm (15H)

(3) Application

A polymethyl methacrylate plate containing the above compound, which was prepared in the same manner as described in Example 1, showed a bluish purple color under irradiation with ultraviolet rays. When the light was removed and the plate was allowed to stand in the dark, the original colorless state was promptly restored.

Example 5

(1) Synthesis of 1-(4-methylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethylspiro [indoline-2,3'-[3H]- naphtho [2,1-b](1,4)-oxazine]

Reaction was carried out in the same manner as described in Example 1. The reaction mixture was concentrated and then subjected to column separation by using alumina as a supporting carrier and toluene as a developing solvent. The solvent was removed by distillation and the obtained solid was recrystallized from

hexane to obtain a white crystal of 1-(4-methylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethylspiro[indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,1-b](1,4)-oxazine].

(2) Results of analysis

5 Melting point: 173.5°C

Elementary analysis:

	Found value (%)	Calculated value (%)
C	83.2	83.3
H	6.1	6.2
N	6.6	6.7

Infrared absorption:

1620  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (C=N), 1252  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (=C-O),  
958  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (O-C-N)

Nuclear magnetic resonance:

15 1.4 ppm (6H), 2.3 ppm (3H), 4.3 ppm (2H),  
6.3 - 8.6 ppm (15H)

(3) Application

A polyvinyl butyral coated plate containing the above compound, which was prepared in the same manner as described in Example 2, showed a blue color under irradiation with ultraviolet rays. When the light was removed and the plate was allowed to stand in the dark, the original colorless state was promptly restored.

Example 6

25 (1) Synthesis of 1-(3,5-dimethylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethylspiro[indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,1-b](1,4)-oxazine]

Reaction was carried out in the same manner as described in Example 3. The reaction mixture was concentrated and then subjected to column chromatography separation by using alumina as a supporting carrier and hexane as a developing solvent. The solvent was removed by distillation and the obtained solid was recrystallized from propanol to obtain a white crystal of 1-(3,5-dimethylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethylspiro[indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,1-b](1,4)-oxazine].

(2) Results of analysis

Melting point: 177.5°C

Elementary analysis

	Found value (%)	Calculated value (%)
C	83.2	83.3
H	6.6	6.5
N	6.5	6.5

Infrared absorption:

1615  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (C=N), 1250  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (=C-O),  
962  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (O-C-N)

10 Nuclear magnetic resonance:

1.4 ppm (6H), 2.2 ppm (6H), 4.4 ppm (2H),  
6.2 - 8.6 ppm (14H)

(3) Application

A silica gel thin layer chromatography plate  
15 (Spot Film S-196 supplied by Tokyo Kasei K.K.) in which  
the above compound was adsorbed showed a dense blue  
color under irradiation with ultraviolet rays. When  
the light was removed and the plate was allowed to  
stand in the dark, the original white color was prompt-  
20 ly restored.

#### Example 7

(1) Synthesis of 1-(2,4,6-trimethylbenzyl)-3,3-  
dimethylspiro[indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho 2,-  
1-b (1,4)-oxazine]

25 The procedures to the step of obtaining a  
crude crystal were repeated in the same manner as  
described in Example 1. The crude crystal was recrystal-  
lized from toluene and then from butanol to obtain a  
white crystal.

30 (2) Results of analysis

Melting point: 218°C

Elementary analysis:

	Found value (%)	Calculated value (%)
C	83.6	83.4
H	6.8	6.7
N	6.2	6.3

Infrared absorption:

1625  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (C=N), 1253  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (=C-O),  
 955  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (O-C-N)

Nuclear magnetic resonance:

1.2 ppm (6H), 2.2 ppm (9H), 4.5 ppm (2H),  
 5 6.6 - 8.6 ppm (13H)

(3) Application

An alumina thin layer chromatography plate  
 (Spot Film S-188 supplied by Tokyo Kasei K.K.) in which  
 the above compound was adsorbed showed a blue color under  
 10 irradiation with ultraviolet rays. When the light was  
 removed and the plate was allowed to stand in the dark,  
 the original colorless state was promptly restored.

Example 8

(1) Synthesis of 1-(4-chlorobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl-  
 15 spiro[indoline-2,3'-(3H) - naphtho[2,1-b](1,4)-  
 oxazine]

Reaction and purification were carried out in  
 the same manner as described in Example 4 except that  
 benzene was used as the reaction solvent, whereby a  
 20 white crystal was obtained.

(2) Results of analysis

Melting point: 188°C

Elementary analysis:

	Found value (%)	Calculated value (%)
C	76.8	76.6
H	5.1	5.2
N	6.4	6.4

Infrared absorption:

1620  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (C=N), 1250  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (=C-O),  
 30 959  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (O-C-N)

Nuclear magnetic resonance:

1.4 ppm (6H), 4.3 ppm (2H), 6.3 - 8.6 ppm  
 (15H)

(3) Application

An acetone solution containing the above  
 35 compound dissolved showed a blue color under irradiation  
 with ultraviolet rays. When the light was removed and

the solution was allowed to stand in the dark, the original colorless state was promptly restored.

Example 9

- 5 (1) Synthesis of 1-(4-bromobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl-spiro[indoline-2,3'-[3H]- naphtho[2,1-b] (1,4)-oxazine]

Reaction and purification were carried out in the same manner as described in Example 3 except that absolute ethanol was used as the reaction solvent,  
10 whereby a white crystal was obtained.

(2) Results of analysis

Melting point: 180 - 181°C

Elementary analysis:

	Found value (%)	Calculated value (%)
C	69.3	69.5
H	4.6	4.8
N	5.7	5.8

Infrared absorption:

1625  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (C=N), 1251  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (=C-O),  
20 960  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (O-C-N)

Nuclear magnetic resonance:

1.4 ppm (6H), 4.3 ppm (2H), 6.3 - 8.6 ppm  
(15H)

(3) Application

25 A hexane solution containing the above compound dissolved showed a purple color under irradiation with ultraviolet rays. When the light was removed and the solution was allowed to stand in the dark, the original colorless state was promptly restored.

30 Example 10

- (1) Synthesis of 1-(2-fluorobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl-spiro[indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,1-b] (1,4)-oxazine]

Reaction and purification were carried out in the same manner as described in Example 1, whereby a  
35 white crystal was obtained.

(2) Results of analysis

Melting point: 154°C

Elementary analysis:

	Found value (%)	Calculated value (%)
C	79.8	79.6
H	5.2	5.5
N	6.7	6.6

Infrared absorption:

1620  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (C=N), 1250  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (=C-O),  
950  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (O-C-N)

10 Nuclear magnetic resonance:

1.4 ppm (6H), 4.4 ppm (2H), 6.2 - 8.6 ppm  
(15H)

### (3) Application

A polymethyl methacrylate plate containing the  
15 above compound incorporated therein, which was prepared  
in the same manner as described in Example 1, showed a  
bluish purple color under irradiation with ultraviolet  
rays. When the light was removed and the plate was  
allowed to stand in the dark, the original colorless  
20 state was promptly restored.

### Example 11

(1) Synthesis of 1-(3-fluorobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl-  
spiro[indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,1-b](1,4)-  
oxazine]

25 Reaction and purification were carried out in  
the same manner as described in Example 4 except that  
triethylamine was used as the basic substance, whereby a  
white crystal was obtained.

### (2) Results of analysis

30 Melting point: 182°C

Elementary analysis:

	Found value (%)	Calculated value (%)
C	79.5	79.6
H	5.3	5.5
N	6.6	6.4

Infrared absorption:

1625  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (C=N), 1247  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (=C-O),



950  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (O-C-N)

Nuclear magnetic resonance:

1.4 ppm (6H), 4.4 ppm (2H), 6.2 - 8.6 ppm  
(15H)

5 (3) Application

A polymethyl methacrylate plate containing the above compound incorporated therein, which was prepared in the same manner as described in Example 1, showed a bluish purple color under irradiation with ultraviolet  
10 rays. When the light was removed and the plate was allowed to stand still in the dark, the original colorless state was restored.

Example 12

(1) Synthesis of 1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl-  
15 spiro[indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,1-b](1,4)-oxazine]

Reaction and purification were carried out in the same manner as described in Example 2 except that methyl cellosolve was used as the reaction solvent,  
20 whereby a white crystal was obtained.

(2) Results of analysis

Melting point: 194°C

Elementary analysis:

	Found value (%)	Calculated value (%)
25 C	79.6	79.6
H	5.4	5.5
N	6.6	6.6

Infrared absorption:

1625  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (C=N), 1250  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (=C-O),  
30 960  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (O-C-N)

Nuclear magnetic resonance:

1.4 ppm (6H), 4.4 ppm (2H), 6.2 - 8.6 ppm  
(15H)

(3) Application

35 A polyvinyl butyral plate containing the above compound incorporated therein, which was prepared in the same manner as described in Example 2, showed a blue

color under irradiation with ultraviolet rays. When the light was removed and the plate was allowed to stand in the dark, the original colorless state was promptly restored.

5        Example 13

- (1) Synthesis of 1-(2,4-difluorobenzyl)-3,3-dimethylspiro[indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,-1-b](1,4)-oxazine]

10        The procedures to the step of obtaining a crude crystal were repeated in the same manner as described in Example 1. The crude crystal was recrystallized from hexane and then from ethanol to obtain a white crystal.

- (2) Results of analysis

15        Melting point: 159°C

Elementary analysis:

	Found value (%)	Calculated value (%)
C	76.6	76.4
H	4.8	5.0
N	6.3	6.4

Infrared absorption:

1615  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (C=N), 1248  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (=C-O),  
955  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (O-C-N)

Nuclear magnetic resonance:

25        1.4 ppm (6H), 4.4 ppm (2H), 6.2 - 8.6 ppm (14H)

- (3) Application

30        A polyvinyl butyral plate containing the above compound incorporated therein, which was prepared in the same manner as described in Example 2, showed a blue color under irradiation with ultraviolet rays. When the light was removed and the plate was allowed to stand in the dark, the original colorless state was promptly restored.

35        Example 14

- (1) Synthesis of 1-(2,3,4,5,6-pentafluorobenzyl)-3,3-dimethylspiro[indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho

[2,1-b] (1,4)-oxazine]

The reaction was carried out in the same manner as described in Example 2. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the subjected to column chromatography separation by using silica gel as a supporting carrier and hexane as a developing solvent. The solvent was removed by distillation and then the obtained solid was recrystallized from ethanol to obtain a white crystal.

(2) Results of analysis

Melting point: 126°C

Elementary analysis:

	Found value (%)	Calculated value (%)
C	68.0	67.5
H	3.8	3.8
N	5.6	5.6

Infrared absorption:

1625  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (C=N), 1243  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (=C-O),  
955  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (O-C-N)

(3) Application

A polymethyl methacrylate plate containing the above compound incorporated therein, which was prepared in the same manner as described in Example 1, showed a purple color under irradiation with ultraviolet rays. When the light was removed and the plate was allowed to stand in the dark, the original colorless state was promptly restored.

(3) Application

A polymethyl methacrylate plate containing the above compound incorporated therein, which was prepared in the same manner as described in Example 1, showed a purple color under irradiation with ultraviolet rays. When the light was removed and the plate was allowed to stand in the dark, the original colorless state was promptly restored.

Example 15

(1) Synthesis of 1-(4-cyanobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl-spiro [indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,1-b] (1,4-oxazine]

Reaction was carried out in the same manner as described in Example 3. The reaction mixture was concentrated and then subjected to column separation by

using silica gel as a supporting carrier and chloroform as a developing solvent. The solvent was removed by distillation and then the obtained solid was recrystallized from ethanol to obtain a white crystal.

5 (2) Results of analysis

Melting point: 184 - 185°C

Elementary analysis:

	Found value (%)	Calculated value (%)
C	81.2	81.1
H	5.1	5.4
N	9.7	9.8

Infrared absorption:

2220  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (C≡N), 1626  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (C=N),  
1255  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (=C-O), 962  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (O-C-N)

15 Nuclear magnetic resonance:

1.4 ppm (6H), 4.4 ppm (2H), 6.2 - 8.6 ppm  
(15H)

(3) Application

A polymethyl methacrylate plate containing the  
20 above compound incorporated therein, which was prepared  
in the same manner as described in Example 1, showed a  
bluish purple color under irradiation with ultraviolet  
rays. When the light was removed and the plate was  
allowed to stand still in the dark, the original color-  
25 less state was promptly restored.

Example 16

(1) Synthesis of 1-(4-trifluoromethylbenzyl)-3,3-  
dimethylspiro[indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,-  
1-b] (1,4)-oxazine]

30 Reaction and purification were carried out in  
the same manner as described in Example 2, whereby a  
white crystal was obtained.

(2) Results of analysis

Melting point: 140 - 141°C

35 Elementary analysis:

	Found value (%)	Calculated value (%)
C	74.1	73.7
H	4.8	4.9
N	6.2	5.9

5 Infrared absorption:

1618  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (C=N), 1325  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  ( $\text{CF}_3$ ),  
1248  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (=C-O), 960  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (O-C-N)

Nuclear magnetic resonance:

1.4 ppm (6H), 4.4 ppm (2H), 6.2 - 8.6 ppm

10 (15H)

### (3) Application

A polymethyl methacrylate plate containing the above compound incorporated therein, which was prepared in the same manner as described in Example 1, showed a  
15 purple color. When the light was removed and the plate was allowed to stand in the dark, the original colorless state was promptly restored.

### Example 17

(1) Synthesis of 1-(4-nitrobenzyl)-3,3-dimethyl-  
20 spiro[indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,1-b] (1,4)-oxazine]

Reaction and purification were carried out in the same manner as described in Example 1, whereby a white crystal was obtained.

25 (2) Results of analysis

Melting point: 188 - 189°C

Elementary analysis:

	Found value (%)	Calculated value (%)
C	75.0	74.8
H	5.0	5.1
N	9.2	9.4

Infrared absorption:

1620  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (C=N), 1517  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  and  
1345  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  ( $\text{NO}_2$ ), 1250  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (=C-O), 945  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (O-C-N)

35 Nuclear magnetic resonance:

1.4 ppm (6H), 4.4 ppm (2H), 6.2 - 8.5 ppm

(15H)

(3) Application

A polymethyl methacrylate plate containing the above compound incorporated therein, which was prepared in the same manner as described in Example 1, showed a purple color under irradiation with ultraviolet rays. When the light was removed and the plate was allowed to stand in the dark, the original colorless state was promptly restored.

Example 18

- 10 (1) Synthesis of 1-(2-phenylethyl)-3,3-dimethyl-spiro[indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,1-b](1,4)-oxazine]

The reaction was carried out in the same manner as described in Example 1. The reaction mixture was concentrated and then subjected to column separation by using alumina as a carrier and toluene as a developing solvent. Furthermore, column separation was carried out by using silica gel as a supporting carrier and toluene as a developing solvent. After removal of the solvent by distillation, the obtained solid was recrystallized from ethanol to obtain a white crystal.

(2) Results of analysis

Melting point: 107°C

Elementary analysis:

	Found value (%)	Calculated value (%)
C	83.0	83.3
H	6.2	6.2
N	6.7	6.7

Infrared absorption:

30 1620  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (C=N), 1253  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (=C-O),  
970  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (O-C-N)

Nuclear magnetic resonance:

1.4 ppm (6H), 2.9 ppm (2H), 3.4 ppm (2H),  
6.2 - 8.6 ppm (16H)

- 35 (3) Application

A polyvinyl butyral plate containing the above compound incorporated therein, which was prepared in the

same manner as described in Example 2, showed a blue color under irradiation with ultraviolet rays. When the light was removed and the plate was allowed to stand in the dark, the original colorless state was promptly  
5 restored.

Example 19

(1) Synthesis of 1-(3-phenylpropyl)-3,3-dimethyl-spiro[indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,1-b](1,4)-oxazine]

10 The reaction and purification were carried out in the same manner as described in Example 18, whereby a white crystal was obtained.

(2) Results of analysis

Melting point: 116°C

15 Elementary analysis:

	Found value (%)	Calculated value (%)
C	83.0	83.3
H	6.6	6.5
N	6.4	6.5

20 Infrared absorption:

1625  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (C=N), 1248  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (=C-O),  
970  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (O-C-N)

Nuclear magnetic resonance:

1.4 ppm (6H), 2.0 ppm (2H), 2.6 ppm (2H),  
25 6.2 - 8.6 ppm (16H)

(3) Application

A polyvinyl butyral plate containing the above compound incorporated therein, which was prepared in the same manner as described in Example 2, showed a blue  
30 color under irradiation with ultraviolet rays. When the light was removed and the plate was allowed to stand in the dark, the original colorless state was promptly restored.

Example 20

35 (1) Synthesis of 1-[(2-naphthyl)methyl]-3,3-dimethylspiro[indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,1-b](1,4)-oxazine]

The reaction and purification were carried out in the same manner as described in Example 7, whereby a white crystal was obtained.

(2) Results of analysis

Melting point: 216°C

Elementary analysis:

	Found value (%)	Calculated value (%)
C	84.9	84.6
H	5.6	5.7
N	6.2	6.2

Infrared absorption:

1622  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (C=N), 1255  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (=C-O),  
960  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (O-C-N)

Nuclear magnetic resonance:

1.4 ppm (6H), 4.6 ppm (2H), 6.3 - 8.6 ppm (18H)

(3) Application

A polyvinyl butyral plate containing the above compound incorporated therein, which was prepared in the same manner as described in Example 2, showed a blue color under irradiation with ultraviolet rays. When the light was removed and the plate was allowed to stand in the dark the original colorless state was promptly restored.

Example 21

(1) Synthesis of 1-(2-phenylethyl)-3,3-dimethyl-spiro[indolino-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,1-b](1,4)-oxazine]

13.8 g of  $\beta$ -phenylethyl tosylate (tosylate: abbreviation for p-toluene-sulfonate) was dissolved in 50 ml of absolute ethanol. 8.0 g of 2,3,3-trimethylindolenine was dissolved in 30 ml of absolute ethanol. Nitrogen gas was bubbled into each solution for 15 minutes, and the two solutions were mixed together and refluxed in a nitrogen stream for 2 hours. Then, the temperature of the reaction mixture was lowered to 50°C and 10.0 g of triethylamine was added, and the mixtur



was stirred for 30 minutes. Then, 8.7 g of  $\alpha$ -nitroso- $\beta$ -naphthol was added and the mixture was refluxed for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated and then subjected to column separation by using alumina as a supporting carrier and toluene as a developing solvent. Toluene was removed by distillation and the obtained crystal was recrystallized from methanol and then from hexane to obtain 1.0 g of a white crystal of 1-(2-phenylethyl)-3,3-dimethylspiro[indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,1-b]-(1,4)-oxazine].

(2) Results of analysis

Melting point: 107°C

Elementary analysis:

		Found value (%)	Calculated value (%)
15	C	83.0	83.3
	H	6.2	6.2
	N	6.7	6.7

Examples 22 through 30 and Comparative Examples 1 through 5

20 (1) Preparation of hydrolysis product of  $\gamma$ -glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane

A reaction vessel equipped with a rotor was charged with 141.2 parts of  $\gamma$ -glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane. 32.3 parts of a 0.01N aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid maintained at 10°C was dropped with stirring by a magnetic stirrer. After completion of the dropwise addition, stirring was further continued for 30 minutes to obtain a hydrolysis product.

30 (2) Preparation of photochromic coating composition

To the hydrolysis product obtained in (1) above was added 5 parts of an aluminum salt of acetylacetone as a curing agent. The curing agent was dissolved by stirring for 30 minutes. Then, 0.4 part of a surface active agent and 83.6 parts of n-propanol were added to the solution to obtain a composition having a solid content of 40%. Then, 2 parts of water was added

to 38 parts of the lacquer, and a compound shown in Table 1 was added as the component A in an amount shown in Table 1 to form a coating composition.

(3) Coating and curing

5       The coating composition was flow-coated on a slide glass as a substrate to be coated, and then heat curing was carried out for 1 hour in a hot air dryer maintained at 80°C to obtain a photochromic coated molded article. Incidentally, in each case, the thick-  
10   ness of the coating layer was 10  $\mu$ m.

(4) Test results

(a) Evaluation of appearance

The presence or absence of coloration in the heat-cured coating before irradiation was checked.

15       (b) Photochromic test

The photochromic coated molded article obtained in (3) above was irradiated with rays from a chemical lamp as an exciting light source, and the coloration state was observed with the naked eye.

20       Each of the cured coating films was rubbed with steel wool #0000 and the degree of scratch was examined. It was found that each coating film had such a high surface hardness that the coating film was not scratched even by strong rubbing. As is apparent  
25   from the results of the comparative examples, when a spiropyran compound and an 1-methylspiro-oxazine compound were used, coloration was caused in cured films and the obtained films were much inferior in appearance.

Table 1

Photochromic compound		Test results		
	Name	Amount (parts)	Appearance	Photochromic test
Example 22	1-benzyl-3,3-dimethylspiro[indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,1-b](1,4)-oxazine]	0.092	Colorless, transparent	Promptly colored blue
Example 23	1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-3,3-dimethylspiro[indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,1-b](1,4)-oxazine]	0.099	Ditto	Ditto
Example 24	1-(4-methylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethylspiro[indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,1-b](1,4)-oxazine]	0.095	Ditto	Ditto
Example 25	1-(4-bromobenzyl)-3,3-dimethylspiro[indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,1-b](1,4)-oxazine]	0.110	Ditto	Ditto
Example 26	1-(2,3,4,5,6-pentafluorobenzyl)-3,3-dimethylspiro[indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,1-b](1,4)-oxazine]	0.114	Ditto	Ditto
Example 27	1-(2,4-difluorobenzyl)-3,3-dimethylspiro[indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,1-b](1,4)-oxazine]	0.100	Ditto	Ditto
Example 28	1-(4-cyanobenzyl)-3,3-dimethylspiro[indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,1-b](1,4)-oxazine]	0.098	Ditto	Ditto
Example 29	1-(4-chlorobenzyl)-3,3-dimethylspiro[indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,1-b](1,4)-oxazine]	0.100	Ditto	Ditto
Example 30	1-(3-methylbenzyl)-3,3-dimethylspiro[indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,1-b](1,4)-oxazine]	0.095	Ditto	Ditto
Comparative Example 1	1,3,3-trimethylspiro[indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,1-b](1,4)-oxazine]	0.075	Colored purple	Colored bluish purple
Comparative Example 2	1,3,3-trimethyl-5-chlorospiro[indoline-2,3'-[3H]-naphtho[2,1-b](1,4)-oxazine]	0.083	Colored light blue	Ditto
Comparative Example 3	1',3',3'-trimethyl-6-nitro-8-methoxyspiro[2H-1-benzopyran-2,2'-indoline]	0.080	Colored light yellow	Not colored
Comparative Example 4	1',3',3'-trimethyl-6,8-dibromospiro[2H-1-benzopyran-2,2'-indoline]	0.099	Colored light yellow	Ditto
Comparative Example 5	1',3',3'-trimethyl-6-nitro-8-methoxy-5'-chlorospiro[2H-1-benzopyran-2,2'-indoline]	0.088	Colored yellowish brown	Ditto

The compound of the present invention is colorless in the normal state irrespective of the kinds of the solvent and matrix polymer. When it is irradiated with ultraviolet rays, it is converted to a compound having an absorption wavelength in the visible ray region. If irradiation with ultraviolet rays is stopped, the original colorless state is promptly restored.

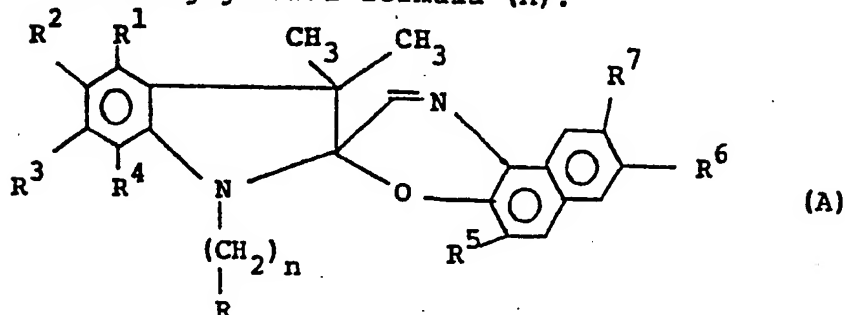
The compound of the present invention is a photochromic compound characterized by a high coloration speed, a high decolorization speed, a high coloration density and a very good fatigue resistance. Moreover, the compound of the present invention has such a thermochromic property that when the compound of the present invention is heated in a solvent or matrix polymer, it is converted to a colorless compound or a compound having an absorption wavelength in the visible ray region. When it is cooled, the original colorless state is promptly restored.

The compound of the present invention exhibits excellent acid resistance, and it can be easily and advantageously added to an organopolysiloxane.

The compound of the present invention can be valuably used for the production of not only various optical lenses but also display glass sheets, window panes and glass sheets for automobiles, other vehicles and airplanes.

CLAIMS

1. A spiro-oxazine compound represented by the following general formula (A):



10 wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  independently represent a hydrogen atom or a substituent selected from the group consisting of an alkyl group having 1 or 2 carbon atoms, a halogenated alkyl group having 1 or 2 carbon  
15 atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 or 2 carbon atoms, a halogen atom and a nitro group, R represents an unsubstituted or substituted phenyl or naphthyl group, and n is an integer of from 1 to 5.

20 2. A spiro-oxazine compound according to claim 1, wherein R in the formula (A) represents a phenyl or naphthyl group, which is substituted with at least one member selected from a hydroxyl group, a lower alkoxy group, an amino group, an organic substituted amino  
25 group, an aralkoxy group, an aryloxy group, a lower alkyl group, a halogeno group, a cyano group, a carboxyl group, an alkoxycarbonyl group, an acyl group, a trihalomethyl group and a nitro group.

30 3. A spiro-oxazine compound according to claim 1 or 2, wherein R is a phenyl group having a substituent at the meta-position.

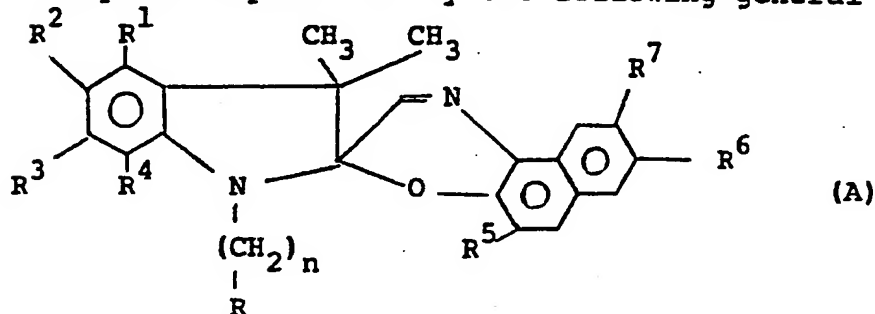
4. A spiro-oxazine compound according to claim 1 or 2, wherein R is a naphthyl group or a phenyl group having at least two substituents.

35 5. A spiro-oxazine compound according to any preceding claim,

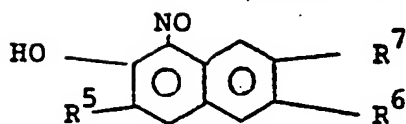
wherein R has at least one electron-withdrawing substituent.

6. A spiro-oxazine compound according to any preceding claim, wherein n in the formula (A) is 1.

7. A method for the preparation of a spiro-oxazine compound represented by the following general formula (A):



wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  independently represent a hydrogen atom or a substituent selected from the group consisting of an alkyl group having 1 or 2 carbon atoms, a halogenated alkyl group having 1 or 2 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 or 2 carbon atoms, a halogen atom and a nitro group, R represents an unsubstituted or substituted phenyl or naphthyl group, and n is an integer of from 1 to 5, which comprises reacting a precursor of the spiro-oxazine compound of the formula (A), which has a substituent of the formula:  $-(CH_2)_n R$  (R is the same as defined above) in the nitrogen atom of the indoline nucleus, with an  $\alpha$ -nitroso- $\beta$ -naphthol represented by the following formula:

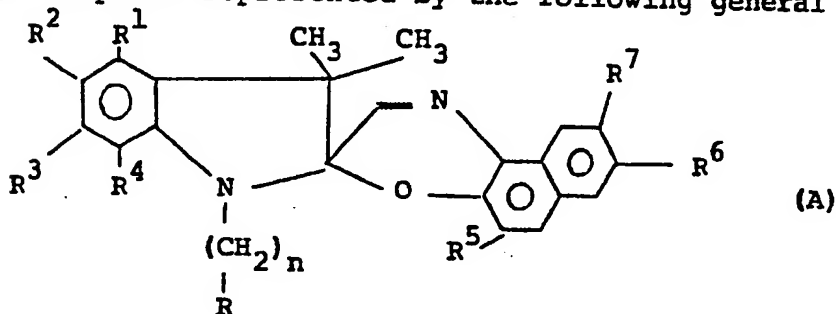


wherein  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  are the same as defined above.

8. A method according to claim 7, wherein R in

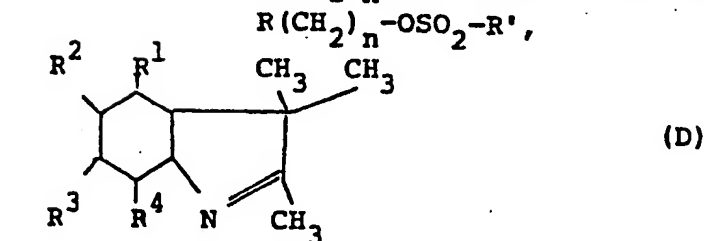
the formula (A) represents a phenyl or naphthyl group, which is substituted with at least one member selected from a hydroxyl group, a lower alkoxy group, an amino group, an organic substituted amino group, an aralkoxy group, an aryloxy group, a lower alkyl group, a halogeno group, a cyano group, a carboxyl group, an alkoxycarbonyl group, an acyl group, a trihalomethyl group and a nitro group.

9. A method for the preparation of a spiro-oxazine compound represented by the following general formula (A):



wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  independently represent a hydrogen atom or a substituent selected from the group consisting of an alkyl group having 1 or 2 carbon atoms, a halogenated alkyl group having 1 or 2 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 or 2 carbon atoms, a halogen atom and a nitro group, R represents an unsubstituted or substituted phenyl or naphthyl group, and n is an integer of from 1 to 5, which comprises the steps of:

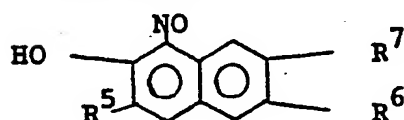
(i) reacting a compound represented by the following formula (D) with an aralkyl halide  $R(CH_2)_nX$  or a sulfonate derivative



wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ , R and n are the same as

defined above, R' represents an alkyl group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, a halogenated alkyl group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, a halogenated phenyl group, a nitro-substituted alkyl group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, a nitro-substituted phenyl group or a phenyl group having an alkyl substituent having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, and X represents a halogen atom,

- (ii) reacting the reaction mixture, formed by the reaction in step (i), with a basic substance, and  
(iii) reacting the reaction mixture, formed by the reaction in step (ii), with an  $\alpha$ -nitroso- $\beta$ -naphthol represented by the formula:



wherein R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>7</sup> are the same as defined above.

10. A method according to claim 9, wherein the compound of the formula (D) is treated first with the aralkyl halide or sulfonate derivative, second with the basic substance, and finally with the  $\alpha$ -nitroso- $\beta$ -naphthol.

11. A method according to claim 9, wherein the compound of formula (D) is treated first with the aralkyl halide or sulfonate derivative, and then with the basic substance and the  $\alpha$ -nitroso- $\beta$ -naphthol.

12. A method according to claim 9, wherein the compound of formula (D) is treated first with the basic substance and the  $\alpha$ -nitroso- $\beta$ -naphthol, and then with the aralkyl halide or sulfonate derivative.

13. A method according to claim 9, wherein the compound of the formula (D) is treated simultaneously with the aralkyl halide or sulfonate derivative, the basic



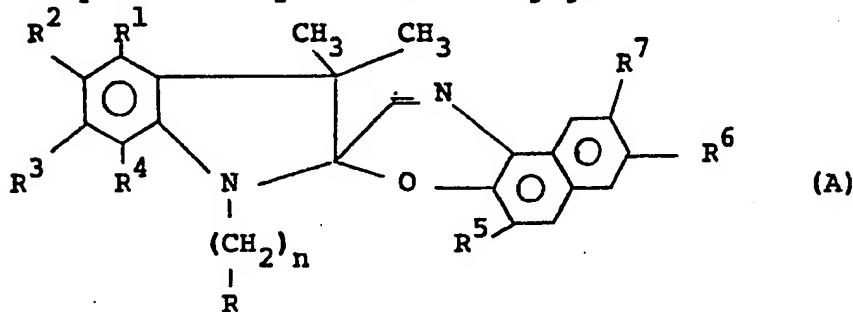
substance and the  $\alpha$ -nitroso- $\beta$ -naphthol.

14. A method according to claim 9, wherein the compound of the formula (D) is treated first with the aralkyl halide or sulfonate derivative, second with  
5 the  $\alpha$ -nitroso- $\beta$ -naphthol, and finally with the basic substance.

15. A method according to any one of claims 9 to 14, wherein R in the formula (A) represents a phenyl or naphthyl group, which is substituted with at least one member selected  
10 from a hydroxyl group, a lower alkoxy group, an amino group, an organic substituted amino group, an aralkoxy group, an aryloxy group, a lower alkyl group, a halogen atom, a cyano group, a carboxyl group, an alkoxycarbonyl group, an acyl group, a trihalomethyl group and a nitro  
15 group.

16. A method according to any one of claims 9 to 15, which further comprises the step of purifying the compound of the formula (A) by recrystallization from a solvent, column chromatography separation or an active carbon treatment.

20 17. A shaped article comprising an optically transparent material and a spiro-oxazine compound represented by the following general formula (A):



30 wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$  and  $R^7$  independently represent a hydrogen atom or a substituent selected from the group consisting of an alkyl group having 1 or 2 carbon atoms, a halogenated alkyl group having 1 or 2 carbon  
35 atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 or 2 carbon atoms, a halogen atom and a nitro group, R

represents an unsubstituted or substituted phenyl or naphthyl group, and n is an integer of from 1 to 5.

5 18. A shaped article according to claim 17, which is a lens.

19. A shaped article according to claim 17 or 18, wherein the spiro-oxazine compound is substantially uniformly contained in the optically transparent material.

10 20. A shaped article according to claim 17 or 18, wherein a coating comprising the spiro-oxazine compound and an optically transparent resin is formed on a shaped article.

21. A shaped article according to claim 20, wherein the optically transparent resin is a polyorganosiloxane.



European Patent  
Office

# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

0171909

Application number

EP 85 30 4756

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 4)
D, A	US-A-4 342 668 (AMERICAN OPTICAL CORP.) * Claim 1; column 2, lines 15-57 * & US - A - 4 215 010	1, 17	C 07 D 498/10 G 03 C 1/72 // (C 07 D 498/10 C 07 D 265:00 C 07 D 209:00 )
E	EP-A-0 146 135 (RODENSTOCK) * Claims *	1, 17	
E	EP-A-0 146 136 (RODENSTOCK) * Claim 12 *	1, 17	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 4)
			C 07 D 498/00 G 03 C 1/00
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 09-10-1985	Examiner ALFARO I.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

